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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine



DECEMBER 1907

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WILLIAM GOODELL FROST

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The Oberlin Alumni Magazine

Volume IV—Number 3

OBERLIN, OHIO

December 1907

William Goodell Frost.

William Goodell Frost was born in Le Roy, N. Y., July 2, 1854; and is now fifty-three years of age. His father was Rev. Lewis P. Frost who was graduated from college with the class of 1848. His mother was Maria Goodell, the daughter of William Goodell the noted Abolitionist writer and orator.

Young Frost entered Oberlin as a freshman in 1872, at the age of eighteen and was graduated in 1876. He then studied three years in the Seminary, graduating from that department in 1879. Meanwhile Professor Ryder's resignation in 1877, left a vacancy in the Greek department; and Mr. Frost, in spite of the fact, that he had graduated from the College only one year before, was appointed as Instructor in Greek and put in charge of the College classes in that field. Before he graduated from the Seminary he had the opportunity of a year of study in the eastern colleges, and in 1879 was appointed Professor of Greek, being then only twenty-five years old, and only three years out of College. For fifteen years Mr. Frost acted as the teacher of Greek for some four generations of College students and displayed a genius for the teacher's work that made his department one of the great attractions of the College.

His energy also found an outlet for itself in the continuous leadership of the now defunct Young People's Meeting, which he made a power for good in the lives of thousands of students. It is doubtful whether any single institution of Oberlin has more deeply affected the character of its students than did the Young People's Meetings under Professor Frost's leading. He also soon became much interested in the political efforts put forth by the National Prohibition party; and was for some three years one of their best known campaign speakers. In one campaign he was the prohibition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio.

In 1892 he was elected President of Berea College, Kentucky;

and here it is to be supposed Mr. Frost regards his life work as done. In his College days President Frost was one of the editors of the Review, and ever since he has shown himself one of the most pointed and effective writers of our day. Nor is his skill and power in public speech a whit inferior to his ability with the pen; and for fifteen years, both by his pen and by the spoken and personal appeal, he has brought the needs of Berea College to the attention of thousands of the philanthropists and moneyed men of our country, with a force and energy of conviction that has attracted wide attention to the experiment going on in a comparatively small Kentucky College, and has resulted in gifts that have enabled the institution to enter upon a continually enlarging work.

Late as he entered upon his work,—near the end of the Nineteenth Century,—it seems likely that the history of the future will celebrate President Frost as one of the makers of Kentucky.

LYMAN B. HALL.

Berea College.

Berea College stands unique among the Institutions of the South as a monument to Southern anti-slavery sentiment. There were always many white people in the South opposed to slavery—probably the majority in most states—but they were over-ridden by the slave-holders. After about the year 1830, the Southern Abolitionists began to leave the South. It was a scattering migration like that of the Huguenots of France, but embracing hundreds of families, like Lincoln, Birnie, and James A. Thome, one of the early and honored professors of Oberlin, who were compelled to be exiles from Kentucky for conscience's sake. In Eastern Kentucky the anti-slavery people made a stand. They had the leadership of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, who was the first discoverer of the so-called Mountain Whites. He took note of the fact that the Eastern Kentucky Mountains were full of people who owned land but did not own slaves, and that they were naturally advocates of freedom, and at his invitation John G. Fee founded an anti-slavery church on the present site of Berea as early as 1853.

Fee was a Presbyterian minister who imbibed his anti-slavery sentiments at the Lane Theological Seminary. His father was a Kentucky slave-holder and disinherited him. Fee had ministered to sundry congregations in other parts of Kentucky before settling in Berea where he became the founder of a Church and the Patriarch of Berea College.

His own work was that of a preacher, but he sent to Oberlin for college students to teach school in and around Berea. Among these were Rev. George Canfield, still living in Toledo, Rev. T. W. Waters, who died a few years since in Michigan, and Rev. William T. Lincoln, still living at Painesville, Ohio.

The school took on a permanent aspect when Rev. J. A. R. Rogers appeared. He was a graduate of Oberlin in '51, in the same class with General Cox and Professor Ellis, and came South under a divine call to preach the Gospel of impartial love in a slave state, and to found a college like Oberlin. His enthusiasm, loving spirit, scholarly attainments and great skill as an educator made the school so popular that the slave-holders sent their children; and for many

years Fee and Rogers were powerful in the building up of a school which boldly encountered difficulties.

At the time of the John Brown raid a wave of terror struck over the South and a mob of Kentucky's "best citizens" visited Berea and warned ten prominent families to leave the State. The Governor told them he was powerless to offer them protection, and they passed into exile.

They were back in '62 when Kirby Smith invaded the State, and they found themselves inside the Confederate lines. Mrs. Fee remained during the six weeks of Confederate occupancy at her home in Berea evading the enemy, and keeping up the union flag like Barbara Fritchie. Dr. Rogers concealed himself in the neighboring mountains until his situation became serious. His friends were captured and some sent to Libby Prison. It was then that Father Rogers mounted his invaluable horse, Rosa, and made his famous ride of two hundred miles through the mountains, crossing and re-crossing the lines of war, until he surprised his friends in Ohio by appearing at mid-night like one returned from the dead.

During this period of exile the faith of the Bereans never wavered. They refused to sell their land in Berea at a time when they dared not set foot upon it! And at the close of the war the school was started once more.

Emancipation had given them the opportunity to educate "all young people of good moral character", and Berea at once began training colored teachers for the public schools.

In 1869, Father Rogers secured the calling of E. H. Fairchild, then head of the Preparatory Department of Oberlin, and an older brother of James Fairchild, of Oberlin. E. H. Fairchild was a man of warm Christian feeling, sound judgment and practical ability as an educator; and for twenty years Berea grew under his care. His first responsibilities were connected with the Reconstruction process then going on. He was the friend and adviser of the colored people when they were obtaining their first rights—the right to testify in Court, the right to contract legal marriages, and the right to vote. Berea carried out the Oberlin principle of manual labor, and it was the first school to give special attention to the needs of the White Mountaineer.

President Fairchild secured the erection of Ladies Hall, a duplicate of the brick hall at Oberlin, which once occupied the site of Talcott, and of Lincoln Hall, which is still the chief building for class rooms, and was the gift of Roger Smith, President of the Century Company. About \$100,000 endowment fund was accumulated under President Fairchild's administration.

The last years of President Fairchild were clouded by illness and there was an inter-regnum following his death, so that the institution needed strong and devoted work on the accession of President Frost, in 1892.

President Frost was twice called to the headship of Berea; once during the life of President Fairchild, and the call had to be declined. The changes of the present administration have been such that manual labor has been turned into manual training, trade courses, and skilled industries. The religious and moral reformatory character of the Institution has been fully maintained, and its work largely expanded. These expansions may be roughly measured by a statement of the increase of attendance at the Institution from three hundred and fifty students to twelve hundred and fifty. The properties and endowment of the Institution in 1892 amounted to \$200,000, and there was a floating debt of \$32,000. The Institution now has an endowment of half a million, and grounds, apparatus, buildings, forest preserve, machinery, worth fully as much more.

President Frost has brought to public attention the isolated condition of the people of the Southern Mountains. He has given this region a place in the thought of the world, and has written the article entitled "Appalachian America" in the *Encyclopaedia Americana*, and made the subject attractive in numerous magazine articles and public addresses. What is more, he has striven to adapt educational methods to peculiar conditions with large success.

The present emergency upon Berea College is one almost unprecedented in the history of educational institutions. After fully fifty years of successful work, Berea College is assailed by a new law requiring it to make separate provision for its white and colored students. This action of the state legislature does not arise from any,

real alleged improprieties at Berea. It imposes a sudden and real financial burden upon the school. To meet the immediate demands, the College has assisted its colored students to attend other institutions like Fisk University, and it is now planning to establish a distinct school at some central location in Kentucky for the benefit of the colored people. This enterprise must for the time being cripple the work of the College, except as extra means may be provided by the friends of education. It must be stated that a special calamity in connection with this hostile legislation is the misrepresentation of a number of enemies of the school, in which they claim that the Trustees of the College themselves connived at the passage of this law with the desire to cheat the colored people of their rights in Berea. This slander has been wholly disproved, and is most strongly denied by all the Trustees—gentlemen whose character should give their word fullest credence.

It is to be expected that this difficulty, like the persecutions of early times, will be surmounted by faith and consecrated effort.

The Institution now embraces a College Department; an Academy Department with courses of two, three or four years, fitting for College or for life; a Normal Department for the training of public school teachers; a set of Model schools which are largely attended; a variety of Industrial Courses; and a small department of Music.

As will be seen, Berea's three chief executives, Rogers, Fairchild and Frost were all Oberlin men. Besides these there have been connected with the work, Professor H. L. Clark, Professor Charles G. Fairchild, Professor A. A. Wright, Professor W. E. C. Wright and others. At the present time the oldest member of the Faculty beside the president, Miss Josephine A. Robinson, is from Oberlin, and Professor Miles E. Marsh, Prof. Ralph Rigby, Dr. Cowley; and of the board of Trustees, Rev. James Bond, Rev. William E. Barton, Berea '85 and Oberlin Theological Seminary, '90, and John R. Rogers.

Grandfather's Story

CONTINUED FROM THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.

As I was not strong enough to take serious responsibility in the farm work I had the advantage of the school both summer and winter until I was fourteen years of age, while my two brothers were, at that age, able to do a man's work. We were, during this period, often seriously straightened on the farm, not for food, but for clothing. Our farm always yielded what was needed for daily bread, although occasionally in a dry season my father had to go some distance for a grist, as far even as Sandusky. A part of my work was to carry the grist two miles to mill and then wait for the water to accumulate until our bushel could be ground, sometimes going home and coming again. To supply our clothing was a more difficult matter. There were stores a few miles away, but we had no money. Indeed, the farm would often yield nothing from which we could obtain money. Wheat had no more purchasing power at the store than gravel, as no grain would bear the expense of transporting to eastern markets. A few times in the year we must have money and it was obtained chiefly by manufacturing potash and pearlash from the ashes of the forest. This would bear transportation by schooner to Buffalo and thence over Lake Ontario and down the Saint Lawrence, and so it fell into the line of European trade. Under these conditions such an article would buy "cash goods" at the store and sometimes being one-quarter of its value in cash. The only coin we saw in those days was Spanish, from one dollar down to six and one-quarter cents in silver. There was no United States coin except the copper cent that we ever saw. Bills of some of the state banks were in general circulation where larger sums were called for. The new country furnished special articles of trade like skins, furs and nuts.

One of the most marked household improvements is the provision for lighting. The earliest form which the early settlers could command, beside the blaze of the fire-place, was lard, put into a saucer, with a linen or cotton rag wound into the form of a wick and laid in the grease. The end projecting over the side of the saucer was lighted and made a very respectable flame, but inconvenient to carry around the house. Occasionally, when a farmer was suf-

ficiently advanced in his condition to kill a beef, the tallow furnished a supply of candles for the chief part of a year. These candles were of domestic manufacture and were made in two ways. Molds were sometimes used, thin tubes, nearly closed at one end, giving the dimensions of the candle. The wicks were drawn down through and held by a knot. A more common way was to dip the candles. This required a kettle full of hot tallow. The wicks were arranged on sticks, usually six on a stick, and were dipped, one stick at a time, and enough sticks were employed to require, perhaps, fifty pounds of tallow. This work was done near the door of the house where a current of cool air could be secured and the dips rapidly cooled. Each stick was rested on a support while its wicks were cooling. Boys and girls of the family were often engaged in this work and became expert candle dippers. This, on the whole, was the most satisfactory device for candle making. It was sometimes difficult to secure a sufficient supply of tallow because the farmers could not afford to kill an animal of such value as a cow or an ox, which could not readily be replaced. When an animal died, the tallow could, of course, in general, be used for candle purposes, though not so satisfactorily. Lard-lamps of various devices were also used and sheep and deer tallow helped in the matter of lights somewhat.

After the construction of the Erie railway from Buffalo to Albany more articles became merchantable at the stores, and the grains attained a quoted price. When corn rose to twenty cents a bushel, I well remember, we felt that we had indeed made an advance in civilization.

When the grinding failed us at the mill, we sometimes made what we called samp. When the corn was glazing or ripening, an ear of corn could be rubbed on a joiner's plane and a shaving cut off which could be boiled into a pleasant form of food. This was good for a variety and sometimes became quite a constant reliance. Borrowing between families, of course, occurred, but, when the drouth continued, the borrowing reached its limits.

Fruit was not easily obtainable for family use. Peaches could be brought on rapidly and would yield a crop in three years from the stone, but other fruits were of slower growth. Orchards were early set out, but although grafted from bearing trees, the production of apples only came after some years. I well recollect my

mother calling me one morning from my bed to come and see an apple-tree in blossom. My eyes had never seen such a sight. It was common for the children of a family to receive a single apple, when some neighbor had returned from an older part of the country and had brought back some specimens. To give me a taste of a pear, my mother once took me into the pantry and put a mouthful on my tongue with a teaspoon. I suppose each child in the family was treated in the same way. It seemed the most delicious taste that had ever reached my palate.

For the supply of the family with shoes and winter clothing we were dependent on the shoemaker and the tailor. They would traverse the town and, visiting each house, would, by a process called "Whipping the Cat," make up the needed supply of shoes or clothing. Children could not attend the winter school without such help as this. Some of us were sometimes shut off from all the advantages of education because there was no one to make the shoes. The supply of leather for shoe manufacture was very narrow. A tannery could generally be found within some miles, equipped with the necessary machinery for grinding the oak bark and carrying on the other processes of leather-making. At best it was a slow process. The skin of almost every animal was made available for leather. I remember I myself wore shoes made from home tanned deer skin, dog skin and hog skin, besides the usual product. Hog skin was about as mean a leather as there was. In the warm season of the year the school-house was filled with barefooted boys and girls. This was not thought a serious hardship, although occasionally the feet suffered from cuts from brush-stubs and stone bruises. Still, when early spring came, the boy was always glad to lay off his winter shoes.

While I was still a small boy, my two brothers and I each received a silver shilling to pay our way into the first circus performance which had ever visited our region, but, after due reflection, I concluded to invest my money in a more permanent possession and one the need of which I seemed to feel, a pocket-handkerchief.

At school the work of the children was first with the spelling book, Webster's Easy Standard of Pronunciation, and its pictures, fables and little poems. This spelling book was our chief reliance for several years of childhood and was used diligently and persist-

ently in a variety of ways. Children became expert in spelling and in various other accomplishments which an ingenious teacher could bring out of the book. The New Testament, after the speller, was in general use as a reading book. The chief difficulty being to secure copies enough to go around in a large family. It was rare that a family could send more than one copy to the school-house. Another common reading book was the American Preceptor, which gathered its material from American writers, historical, geographical, poetical and every other form of American literature. The student was early introduced to arithmetic by such books as Pike's, Daboll's and Adams', until a new era appeared in the introduction of Colburn's Mental Arithmetic. This aroused the mathematical interest of many boys and girls and the teaching of arithmetic took a more important place in every district-school. Classes in arithmetic were rarely organized, but each child began the book by himself, proceeding through the rules and problems and signaling the teacher when in need of help. Each boy would commence at the beginning of his arithmetic every winter's school and go as far as he could, and the height of his ambition was attained when he could cover the whole book in the course of the three months. It was rare that a scholar could comprehend and state the principles of his processes. He followed the methods given in his book and, if he could find the right model to work his example by, he was safe. The teacher was in general as little informed as to the principles involved as the child. The books of later years changed all this, and arithmetic was taught in classes and in set lessons. Geography did not come into the schools as early as arithmetic. Text-books were not to be had. When a neighbor's boy and I wished to begin the study of geography, our minister, Dr. Betts, sent back to the East and obtained Woodbridge's Geography, or fragments, rather, which the publishers were about to issue. Geography became a very popular study and, in our school, was accompanied with map drawing. Grammar, as learned from Murray's Grammar, which our parents had also used, was studied earlier, although there were comparatively few teachers who ventured to attempt it and the law made no requirement in the matter. The study of grammar was somewhat encouraged by forming classes of the older people at social gatherings, who would often spend some hours in parsing some poem which they had worked

upon in earlier years. We made a step in advance when a neat frame school-house was erected on the site of our old log school-house and neatly painted and furnished. The seating was essentially of the same form, the desks and seats running around three sides, and when the scholar was studying, he sat facing the wall; when he was prepared to recite his lesson he turned and faced the teacher with his back to his desk. The new school-house was built when I was six years old. I remember that it was painted yellow and that the plaster was very fresh. We had no fire-place in the new building, because we hoped to secure a stove before winter. Therefore, the only fire we could have had to be built outdoors, and often that fall it was raining while we shivering children stood around the fire. This brought on the ague for Catherine and myself. We were taken down with the ague the same day and had a long dispensation.

The longed-for stove arrived after a time, but its dimensions were only one and a half feet long by one wide. Few of the grown people and none of the children had ever seen such a thing before. During the winter we secured another stove four times as large, but, as no rods had been provided, we daily set the stove in place and kindled the fire and daily it fell to pieces in the midst of school hours.

There was, with the building of this new school-house, a change made in the character of the school. The summer-school became a school for misses from twelve to sixteen years of age, a boarding school. Girls from Norwalk, Milan, Huron, Elyria, Carlisle and other towns would come for a term, and paid tuition sufficient to sustain the teacher. Lads in the neighborhood up to seven years of age were admitted to the same school. Thus I was among the favored. The winter-school was still a mixed school, the children attending up to about sixteen years, both boys and girls, with a male teacher, but the school was supported by the payment of tuition. This arrangement threw the school out of the common school system. Later the tuition became a burden which rendered the arrangement unpopular, and the common school was taken up again. Still, Brownhelm became somewhat distinguished as an educational center. In these earlier years the infant-school came to the front and was sustained in almost every prosperous town. Two of my sisters, six and three years of age, were sent to Elyria to attend the infant-school there, and two boys from the Elyria

family came to our house to attend the classical school, of which I will speak presently. This was the only possible way in which the family could afford to sustain any members away from home. This was called the infant-school and it was essentially the kindergarten of our day, involving abundant marchings and singings and clapping of hands and repetitions in concert of lessons such as little children were supposed to be capable of remembering. It was short lived, because the impression began to prevail that a system of oral instruction, without books, unfitted the children to undertake the work in the later schools where text-books were used. Schools that had been built for such purposes all disappeared within a few years.

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The article on Berea College written by President Frost, is the first in a series of articles which will appear in the Magazine on schools and colleges founded by Oberlin men and which are carrying on work similar to that of Oberlin.

The Oberlin Alumni Magazine wishes to acknowledge the debt Oberlin College owes Professor Charles N. Cole for his untiring devotion to the work of establishing in Oberlin a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. To Professor Cole, more than any other man, is due the successful installation of the Zeta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa of Ohio.

University News

PHI BETA KAPPA.

As announced in the October number of the *Magazine*, Oberlin's application for a chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society has proved successful. The very general interest displayed in college circles in the installation of the new chapter, and the probability that in time a considerable portion of the alumni of the college will become connected with the organization, would seem to be warrant enough for setting forth at some length the nature and aims of the society in general, as well as the policy that is to be pursued by the local chapter.

At its origin, Phi Beta Kappa was merely a Greek-letter fraternity, the predecessor and progenitor of all the numerous modern societies of that type. It was founded at the College of William and Mary, in Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1776. On the fifth of December five young men, students in that historic institution, animated, their record declares, by "a happy spirit and resolution of attaining the important ends of Society," originated a secret social and literary club of a new kind. It has been suggested that they found the model of their new organization in the philosophic clubs then common in the universities of France and the continent, and this may well be true.

They adopted an emblem, drew up an awe-inspiring oath of initiation, and drafted rules of procedure. The emblem was a square silver medal, bearing on one side the letters S. P. and the date, on the other a group of three stars in the upper left-hand corner, an index pointing to the stars

and "imparting a philosophical design" in the lower right-hand corner, and the Greek letters Phi Beta Kappa in the middle. The Harvard College library has recently received a gift of one of the earliest of these medals. The significance of the letters S. P. has been vigorously disputed, but it seems practically certain that they represented the early name of the society, *Societas Philosophiae*. The Greek letters, which make the present name of the society, were originally the initials of the words that formed its motto, "Philosophy the Guide of Life." The rules adopted provided for a literary program at every meeting, each with an "argumentation" as its principal feature. The subjects of some of these debates, recorded in the minutes of the society, reveal the strong revolutionary trend of the times: "Whether Brutus was Justifiable in Killing Caesar", "Whether the Execution of Charles the First was Justifiable"; "Whether any form of Government is more favorable to public virtue than a Commonwealth."

The career of the original chapter has not been a peaceful one. In 1781 the descent of Arnold and the forces of the British upon Virginia broke up the college at Williamsburg and its band of philosophical students. The preservation of the society's records was secured, however, by entrusting them to the college steward "until the desirable event of the Society's resurrection." When in 1849, after the lapse of sixty-eight years, the chapter was at last revived, a "connecting link with the original society" was found in the person of Mr. Short, who had been president of the chapter in 1781 and was still

able, at the age of ninety-two, to have part in the reorganization. In 1861 the society was again broken up by war, but once again its records were preserved, and again, at the revival of the chapter in 1893, the gap in its history was bridged by the presence of one who had been a member before the interruption. Since that time the chapter has been an active one. Last September it was the host of the National Council, thus bringing it about that Oberlin's charter was granted at the birthplace of the society.

Notwithstanding its origin in the South, however, the society has been indebted to the North for its perpetuation and expansion. The three charters granted by the William and Mary chapter to colleges in Virginia did not result in the formation of permanent chapters, and the lapses in the life of the parent chapter itself would doubtless have been permanent but for the influence of the vigorous chapters that had been planted at the North. For these the society is indebted to Elisha Parmale, a Harvard graduate of the class of 1779. He had been a student at Yale before going to Harvard, and after his graduation was led by the precarious state of his health to go for his graduate study to William and Mary. Here he was one of the first fifty members of the society. When he returned North at the end of a year he took with him charters he had secured for Harvard and Yale. The Harvard charter bore the earlier date, but for convenience the Yale chapter was first established, in 1780, and was named the Alpha chapter of Connecticut. Almost a year later the Harvard chapter was founded, receiving the name of Alpha of Massachusetts Bay. In 1787 these

two Alphas united to establish the Alpha of New Hampshire at Dartmouth. For the next thirty years these three chapters constituted the entire roll of living societies, and for more than half a century longer, they and the Alphas established by them were the only source from which authorization for the founding of new chapters might be obtained. It was in these chapters also that great changes were early made in the nature and insignia of the society. The silver badge was replaced by a golden key, carrying the same devices. Secrecy was abandoned, the oath of initiation given up, and the use of a grip discontinued. Then, too, in all probability, came the supremely important change by which the society was transformed from a social fraternity to a purely honorary association of distinguished scholars. Since then admission to its ranks has been gained almost exclusively by excellence in scholarship, and "its honored badge has been simply a symbol of high collegiate rank."

The celebration of the centennial of the Harvard chapter, in 1881, marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the society. Delegates from a majority of the twenty-four chapters then in existence attended the celebration, forming a convention in which was broached, apparently for the first time, the question of a closer union between the chapters. No decisive action was taken, but at a similar meeting the following year, a plan of federation was agreed upon, and a constitution was drawn up and adopted. Under its terms the United Chapters were to be governed by a representative body, called the National Council, and an executive committee, called the Senate. The Council was to meet trien-

nially, and be represented in the intervals between its meetings by the Senate, to which was entrusted also the duty of passing first upon applications for new chapters.

This constitution was promptly ratified by sixteen chapters, and the first National Council was held in 1883. The assent of the other chapters was slow in coming; it was not until the Council of 1895 that the accession of the original chapter at William and Mary, revived for the second time two years before, completed the union. Since the formation of the United Chapters, the policy in granting new charters has been more liberal, and the growth of the society has been more rapid. At the present time there are seventy-one chapters, extending from Bowdoin to Stanford and California, and from Minnesota to Tulane, with an aggregate membership of more than fourteen thousand.

Oberlin's campaign for a charter was in progress almost exactly three years. In the fall of 1904 Professor Cowdery suggested to the Faculty the desirability of establishing in the college some distinction for proficiency in scholarship comparable to the honors to be won by excellence in other forms of college activity. The suggestion was favorably received. A committee was directed to consider and report upon the relative merits of the various forms of distinction available. Upon its reporting in favor of trying to secure a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa it was instructed to proceed with the application for a charter. Some dismay attended the discovery that a meeting of the National Council would not occur for three years, but experience has proved that less time would have been hardly sufficient for the work to

be done. The endorsement of five chapters is required before the Senate can pass upon an application. Most chapters vote upon the question of granting this endorsement at the Commencement meeting, so that postponement of action for any reason involves a delay of a year. Oberlin asked for and received the endorsement of seven chapters: Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Cornell, Western Reserve and Chicago. The recommendation by the Senate was unanimous, the final vote of the chapters nearly so.

It may be considered something of a triumph to have obtained a charter so promptly. Of the fifteen applications before the Senate this year seven were unsuccessful; two had not secured the necessary endorsements, five were deferred to the meeting three years hence. Of the eight successful applications five had been prepared before the meeting of the Council of 1904; three only, those of Oberlin College and the Universities of Michigan and West Virginia, were granted at the meeting for which they were originally prepared. To this fortunate outcome the advantage of abundant time to prepare and perfect the application of course contributed much; but the chief cause of it was the fact that Oberlin's equipment and standards met the requirements of the society so completely that there could be no question of her entire fitness to receive the honor. As the president of the United Chapters remarked, "Oberlin should have had a chapter long ago." As it is our chapter is the sixth in the state, so that its name, in the nomenclature of the society, is the Zeta chapter of Ohio. Its predecessors, in the order of their founding are: Western Reserve, (1817); Kenyon, (1858); Marietta,

(1860); Cincinnati, (1899); and Ohio State, (1904).

The chapter was formally installed on the evening of November eighth, by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, L. L. D., of Amherst College, president of the United Chapters. The exercises were in two parts: at the home of President King a dinner was given in honor of President Grosvenor and the members of the new chapter, followed by a business meeting for the presentation of the charter and the formal organization of the chapter; then the chapter adjourned to Warner hall for the public exercises, at which President Grosvenor delivered an address upon "The Spirit of Phi Beta Kappa," and tendered to the new chapter the formal welcome of the United Chapters.

The membership of the chapter consists of the president of the College and those members of the Faculty who hold membership in other chapters of the society. The chapter has the right also to invite to membership other members of the society who are residents of the town. The roll of resident members now stands as follows: President King, president of the chapter; Professor Jewett (Yale), vice-president; Professor Wager (Colgate), secretary and treasurer; Professors Bosworth (Yale), Wightman (Johns Hopkins), Grover (Dartmouth), Shaw (Brown), Branson (Kansas), Hutchins (Yale), Fiske (Amherst), Davis (Harvard); Rev. Dr. Bradshaw (Middlebury).

The basis for election to undergraduate membership is almost everywhere the same, scholarship and personal character; these will be the only considerations to affect elections here. Under the rule of the United Chapters one-fourth of each class may

be elected, but the Oberlin practise will be more strict, making one-eighth the upper limit and allowing the electoral body, composed of the Faculty members, to stop as far short of this limit as they think best. The election for each class occurs near the end of its Senior year and the initiation of the new members takes place the day before Commencement.

Graduates of the college may also be admitted to membership under the conditions mentioned above as applying to undergraduates. The chapter maintains a standing committee to select from the alumni the persons eligible for membership and nominate them to the chapter. Its task is a large one, and its progress, for some time at least, will necessarily be rather slow. An election obtained through its recommendations will be, in one respect at least, a greater honor than if it had been secured as an undergraduate, for it will have been won without the stimulus of an offered prize.

Honorary memberships may also be granted by the chapter, even to persons who have had no connection whatever with the college. These will doubtless be guarded with jealous care, and be given only for real and marked distinction along literary and scholastic lines.

With reference to public literary exercises the policy of the chapter has not yet been determined. The annual meeting in Commencement week, as far as present plans go, is to be devoted to the election of graduate and honorary members, the initiation of undergraduates and the election of officers. It is altogether likely, however, that in time, perhaps very soon, the time-honored oration and poem will be added to the exercises of Phi Beta Kappa Day. The

events of such a day would serve as fitting symbols of the worth and dignity of the contribution the new society will surely make to the intellectual life of the college.

CHARLES N. COLE.

THE NON-GRADUATE CATALOGUE

A Quinquennial catalogue of College graduates is an important part of an Oberlin traveling outfit, and the locality index makes this Oberlin Baedeker an illuminating guide and friend in almost any country of the world.

The name of Oberlin is a password admitting to a far larger and widely scattered fraternity than any secret college order, and it is one of the pleasures of frequent journeyings to exchange the Oberlin grip with the many graduates and former students.

The natural constituency of a college includes not only those who have been fortunate enough to receive its degrees, but also that far larger number whose hopes of a completed course were not realized, but whose lives and careers have been influenced by even a single term of study and of acquaintance with its teachers and students.

It is perhaps more true of Oberlin than of most other colleges, especially those where the fraternities make the chief lines of cleavage in college friendships, that affection and loyalty in later years gather with peculiar strength about the personality of the College itself, its name and spirit and the presidents and professors whose character and instruction and personal friendship have been so large and direct an influence in individual lives. Our own class and literary society hold their own large

place and personal friendships between students are no less strong and lasting than in other colleges, but the College has its continuous life and whatever changes may come in our classes or societies we are sure to find the College here and always with a welcome for us.

And as the strenuous years of active life go by, the memories of the friendships and influences of our Oberlin days grow brighter and we turn back to the College with a peculiar affection and gratitude which have become stronger by lapse of time.

There were days in Oberlin's history when it meant considerable courage and independence of character for parents to select Oberlin instead of other schools for their children, and when the young men and women who came here had to have a very distinct reason for the faith that was in them, that Oberlin was the best place for them to seek their education. In these days when some things for which Oberlin stood at first almost alone have long since become generally accepted, and when that rugged strength, which comes from poverty and glowing health and the enthusiasm of great purposes, has brought increasing endowments and multiplied courses and a numerous faculty, and high standing in the college world, and recognized religious and civil leadership, the students of the earlier years may well rejoice in their connection with the College and in its progress and conspicuous success.

It is a joy to these loyal sons and daughters, whose inability to graduate was perhaps the great disappointment of their lives, to find that the College they loved has not forgotten them, but wants even the preparatory

student who was here only for a single term to review the memories of his Oberlin days and come back to share in the rejoicings and thanksgivings of the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration. There are many who were well along in their college course, perhaps even within a year or less of graduation, who belong in spirit to the College almost as much as their more fortunate classmates, whose names have the right to be in the graduate catalogue.

The writer recently met in an Oklahoma city a banker whose college course had been broken off by ill health in his senior year. His interest in Oberlin was as deep as that of any alumnus could be, and he said that it was a cherished plan with him, as soon as his business would allow him a long vacation, to come to Oberlin with his wife and children and spend one or two semesters in completing his studies and securing his college degree.

The Non-Graduate Catalogue is a great undertaking. Of the twenty-seven thousand names of non-graduate students, the addresses of some eight thousand have already been ascertained, and hundreds are coming to the secretary's office daily in response to the latest bulletin which covers the years from 1860 to 1875. The two earlier bulletins, 1833 to 1850 and 1850 to 1875, are also doing most effective and still more difficult work as information scouts, and the College Secretary and Mr. Harkness are getting the non-graduate territory, which extends into nearly every country on the globe, well mapped out for the aggressive and strenuous campaign which it is hoped can be completed for the seventy-fifth anniversary.

The plan is original and simple

These three bulletins of inquiry thus far issued, and the one other yet to come, contain the name of every student ever enrolled in any department, whose present address is unknown, with a blank line for information. Four thousand of these bulky bulletins have been issued and copies will be mailed to any who can help in securing information. The pages are detachable and can be torn out and mailed directly to the College Secretary. Many graduates and former students and old residents of Oberlin have taken up the work with enthusiasm and are sending in great numbers of addresses out of their extended acquaintances.

Every one who can give the present address of any former Oberlin student, or the last known address, or the marriage with date and place and name of husband or wife, or the date and place of death, or the address of anyone who can give such information about any student, is urged to help in this most important and difficult work by writing at once to the College Secretary.

It is probable that the College has seldom undertaken any single task of more importance to itself and to the great multitude of its students than the preparation of this list of all who have been connected with it.

IRVING W. METCALF.

OUTLINES OF TRAINING CLASS STUDIES LUKE XIV.

1 *Introductory.* 1 The entire chapter is in the main peculiar to Luke.

2 It emphasizes, in Luke's characteristic way, Christ's breadth of sympathy and contact with men; his recognition of every man as a man; his

emphasis upon conditions of character, not the character of one's conditions.

3 The theme of the chapter might be said to be: The kingdom of heaven for all who will have it; or, life for all who will sow to life.

The chapter may thus be divided as follows:

(1) Mercy, not legalism. (The common people regarded themselves as shut out from the holiness of the Pharisees). (vv 1-6).

(2) The true measure of a man is not sitting in the chief seats, but worthiness to sit in them; not self-exaltation, but real humility. (vv 7-11).

(3) In all hospitality, the great test is really unselfish service—"not for recompense." (vv 12-14).

(4) Not height of natural privilege, but response, insures the great values of the kingdom; they are for those who *care*. (vv 15-24).

(5) The one vital element of discipleship is willingness to follow Christ in the sacrificial self-giving spirit. (vv 25-35).

All the qualities of character here emphasized by Christ are possible anywhere. The emphasis is on the man, not his means; on character, not conspicuity; on the spirit shown in the task, not the size of the task; on response to the highest appeal, not special privilege; on the salt of self-sacrifice as giving the true savor to life.

II *The kingdom of heaven for all who will have it.*

A *Mercy, not legalism.* (14: 1-6).

1 Christ makes the same point here as in Ch. 13:10-17; but here he directly challenges the lawyers and Pharisees; They are to be made to take sides for or against mercy.

2 Christ challenges their basic

principle that religion is built on legal observance and that God is a task-master, instead of the real fact that God is father and his service love. The legalist fundamentally misreads God and therefore religion.

B *The humble exalted.* (14:7-11).

These verses constitute a parable of exhortation.

1 Not exhortation to a shrewd diplomatic pride that poses as humility in order that it may be exalted. There is no getting the real reward of character without character.

2 Christ speaks, thus, of real humility and of real exaltation. No mere playing the part of the humble can secure real exaltation. *What then is real humility?*

(1) Not self-depreciation, which is not honoring either to God or to one's work.

(2) Not humiliation, for humility is quite consonant with a dignified self-respect that respects its own message and work as God-given.

(3) But a true estimate of the self, (a) in view of God's ideal for oneself and one's possibilities all unrealized, and (b) in the clear view of the contributions of others. (Cf. Romans 12:3).

(4) Humility will be marked, therefore, by a great sense of dependence of God, on the one hand, and of honest, open-mindedness toward others, on the other hand. It is a virtue for great minds, not for little minds.

3 In Christ's figure, the humble takes this lowest place not *in order* to be urged to go higher; but because (*with* the humble, glad belief that God has a message for him to speak, a worthy work for him to do, a quality of his own to reveal) he yet knows (a) the vastness of the unattained for him; (b) that he is given

credit often belonging to others; (c) that the work of others is large and that they have much to give him that he cannot spare. Above all, he has caught a glimpse of the vision of God's ideal for him and for others; and that vision so dwarfs all he has yet done that he would gladly go lower rather than higher; he is truly humble.

4 And the really humble shall be really exalted.

(1) Christ promises, therefore, not mere conspicuity, which may be a distinct detriment; a place manifestly too large for a man confers no honor upon him.

(2) He does not promise a manufactured success, the work of the scheming and wire-pulling of petty politicians, whether civil or ecclesiastical. Set every such success over against the genuine, sincere, spontaneous honor that men pay to undoubted sincerity and worth, and see how petty the former is. Do not mistake much standing in the limelight for greatness, or for real exaltation.

(3) Christ spoke to a generation whose whole life religion and all, was eaten thru and thru with this spirit of seeking the conspicuous place, with this rivalry of display. They needed this parable. Our generation needs it scarcely less.

(4) But the truly humble soul, deeply dependent on God and open minded toward men is (a) taking the road of steady, inevitable *growth* in all that is best; (b) is thus *himself* becoming steadily, inevitably larger and better; and hence (c) is really "exalted" whether men know it or not. (d) And even the tribute of men to real worth is pretty certain to come; for the world needs, as it needs nothing else, real worth. The

true measure, thus, and the true exaltation of a man is not sitting in the chief seats, but worthiness to sit in them.

C *The principle of hospitality* (14: 12-14).

1 In these verses Christ is not laying down a social rule, but he is declaring a great principle and going back to the heart of the matter. The question raised is one of controlling motive: Do you really mean to serve in Christ's name? Some of the neediest may in truth be among the rich, and the near of kin; they may need deeply your expressed friendship and the touch of other friendly lives. On the other hand, some commonly counted most needy might resent the formal social invitation as patronizing. In both cases one must find some way of giving himself to them with respect for them, and in answer to their real need, and *not* for "recompense."

2 The principle underlying this whole exhortation, therefore, is: give yourself and your service where they are needed, not for recompense. Need, not recompense, is constantly to guide the loving life of the disciple of Christ.

3 It might be added that one must count often upon the fact that his best and highest service will often be but poorly appreciated. There will be no measurable recompense. Even the reward of simple recognition and gratitude from those served will often fail; and yet Christ's principle here declares one must go on giving himself where the need is, not where the recompense is sure.

D *The kingdom for those who care.* (14: 15-24).

1 *The circumstances.* The remark of v 15 may be a wistful one, suggested by Christ's saying in v 14; or

it may be—and I am inclined to think this more likely—a remark of self-satisfied complacency, that wishes to turn the edge of the pointed rebukes of v.v. 7ff and 12ff. One cannot surely tell, if all depends on how it was said. If it is a self-complacent remark then in the parable that follows Jesus returns to press his insistence that one cannot drift into great things as an inevitable, natural right. In either case, it is a parable of a strange indifference to the greatest values.

2 *The parable.* Invitations have been sent out to a great supper, and the customary second invitation of the "summoner" has been given to the natural guests, those who might be expected to be asked. Insulting indifference and easy, inexcusable excuses are the only response. There follows, therefore, the indignant turning away from these guests, and the bringing of the invitation to those not naturally expected to be guests but who prize the invitation,—who care. Of these a great host, even reaching into the country around, (v 23) come, and the natural guests are shut out.

3 *The teaching.* Without crowding the parable into detailed application, Jesus is clearly asserting there two closely related truths: (1) the strange indifference of some of the most privileged to the greatest values of the kingdom (vv18-20); (2) the kingdom is for those who care; not for those "bidden" by natural opportunity and a kind of inherent privilege, but for those who feel the sense of need,—who care. To these the kingdom belongs. (vv 21-24).

(1) *The strange and blind indifference to the greatest values.*—failing to put the first things first. (a) As in the parable of the sower, the

indifference may include those engrossed in other things, distracted, and busy about comparative trifles, feeling the stupefying effect of a merely material prosperity, or swamped in luxuries that make simple earnestness of life doubly difficult. The blindly indifferent may include, as well, those characterized by a kind of "spiritual satiety,"—in Professor Peabody's words those "living on a kind of left-over morality." They have not fought for the truth themselves: they have not made it their own, to live and die for it; they have only passively inherited it, and they cannot value it aright. (b) For these blindly indifferent, as in the parable, any excuse will do, just because they do not really care; and they can turn away with curious complacency from the highest insights of the greatest secrets of the race, for they set no value on the great value of the kingdom, Jesus sets forth, once again, here, as often in his teaching, the passionate pursuit of small affairs, over against enthusiasm for the highest aims.

(2) *Those who care.* As one tries to make real to himself Christ's aim in this parable, he sees that all appreciation of the great values of the kingdom must go back to the fact that one really cares. Is there nothing for which you care greatly, concerning which you have really great convictions, strong interests, enduring enthusiasms, where your indignation is deeply stirred? Are you giving the great things a real chance at you? Have you thought what the invitation, the summoner's call, really means,—what it means for your life, and for your touch on other lives, to turn your back on Christ? Do you really want to do it? Is it not simply, deliberately, coolly true that

the greatest hopes of one's life are wrapped up with Christ and that the hopes of humanity lie not less in the dominance of his spirit? Be sure the kingdom is for those who care; only for those who care.

E *Conditions of discipleship;—the salt of self-sacrifice.* (14:25-35.)

1 *Circumstances.*

(1) Jesus knows that the end is drawing near; his face is "set to go to Jerusalem," and he is in no delusion as to what he may expect there.

(2) He knows there can be no possible compromise on his part, and, therefore, that there are times that will try men's souls just ahead, for his disciples. (cf. 12: 45-53).

(3) He wishes to draw no man by misrepresentation; he wants no half disciples; and just as at other critical points in his ministry, (cf. Luke 9, Matt. 11, Mark 8 and John 6) he seems to aim distinctly to sift his following out, or consciously to gird it up by putting iron into its blood through heroic appeal.

(4) He knows that any other following can only be disastrous to his cause, not only because of the weakness which half-hearted followers bring to any cause, but because the *very essence of his whole cause is to get a nucleus of men who are willing to be genuine learners of him; who are willing to share forever his own purpose to give himself in self-sacrificing service for men; who are willing simply to be real sons of God in sharing his spirit toward all men.* It is such men that he seeks to be the leaven, the light, the seed, the salt of the world.

(5) Therefore these disciples of his must "count the cost." They must see exactly what his discipleship means, and must themselves mean it, each for himself, personally, and for

all it may demand on to the end; else their supposed following is worse than useless, for themselves or for others. Enlisting in the ranks of the soldiers of self-sacrifice, while really self-indulgent is sham, essential falseness, and only tends to permeate this saving nucleus of the race with the virus of death; the saving salt of earth must not lose its savor. (v 34).

(6) He challenges, therefore, his entire following, multitude and all. (v 25). There is only one law, one life for all,—himself and everyone of his disciples,—only one spirit which is really of God and makes a man a living seed of the kingdom, catching the very life of God in his own self-giving love.

(7) It is vastly important, therefore,—everything is at stake in the kingdom just here—that men should be sternly shaken out of the easy self-indulgence that so readily creeps into even the most religious purposes, and that shrinks from any hard service or genuine sacrifice.

(8) Hence come the startling, cutting, chilling words with which he begins and continues what he has to say as to the simple, serious meaning of discipleship. Men are to "hate father and mother," to follow Christ out to execution, to count up the full cost, to renounce all, that they be not salt without saltiness.

2 *The form of the teaching.* This is undoubtedly of some real difficulty.

(1) Its first explanation is the well nigh insuperable difficulty of getting under the skin of men's easy self-indulgent selfishness. Christ means to think, question, wake up, see for a moment at least, that this sleep of self-indulgence is the sleep of death,—death for themselves, because it shuts out from the life of

God and all high living, and the contagion of death for others at the same time. Therefore, he speaks these stern, harsh words that are like the rough shaking one gives to a freezing man, or to a man sinking in the last torpor of a poison. It is as tho Christ said to those who followed him, "You are following me in crowds now, blithely and gaily and easily enough. Do you know what following me really means? Are you counting the full cost? Do you really *want* life; and are you willing to pay its certain price?"

(2) But we can know that Jesus does not literally counsel hate of any (v 26). In the interpretation of language like this, if we are to assume the accuracy of the evangelist's report here, we must (a) remember Christ's one great all-inclusive command to love to all; that cannot possibly include really hate to any single soul. The whole tone of Christ's teaching is absolutely decisive here. (b). Not less decisive is his own spirit and example, his constant attitude of love to his mother, and to all. He trusts that these corrections of his general teaching and spirit shall be made to his hearers, after they have been startled into thought.

(3) It is also to be remembered that Jesus' teaching is never a set of rules, but rather illustrations of great fundamental principles, of which we need be in no manner of doubt. The interpretation of his teaching in such passages as this, thus, only needs reasonable common sense.

(4) Much the same thing is to be said concerning the requirements of "renouncing all that he hath." (a) This is no fixed external rule forbidding all private property. Jesus does not seem to have felt such a rule necessary either for himself or

for his disciples, and his method of teaching is never one of scribal rules. And yet, let no one think that this denial of absolute literalness as to these expressions empties the teaching of its meaning or of its searching quality. Rather is the reverse true. We shall easily decide that the literal meaning has for us no binding force, and so escape all the teaching. It is only as we go back of the literal words, that we see the need of the total surrender of the man himself, for which Jesus here asks.

3 *The real teaching.* Jesus puts the one great single condition of discipleship in four or five different ways in this passage; all are only different forms of the one essential spirit of self-sacrifice.

(1) *The relation to Christ must be the absolutely dominant relation of life* (v 26). It is as if Jesus said "My disciples must make that relation to me so dominant, that there may be times when his actions may have to be such as to seem like simple enmity to those nearest to him; (think of a mission convert in the renunciation of caste, e. g.); so dominant, that there will be times when he must be so unsparing of himself in my service, as to seem to hate his very life," (like a physician in the midst of a great plague.) And the question that Jesus' test here suggests is, Is the relation to him ruling the other life relations, making a real and steady difference in them, bringing into each the high spirit of Christ, rising to his conception of what it ought to be. It is one of the finest qualities of our own time that in several of the callings of life men are making paramount not their selfish interest but the trust committed to them by God and society in their calling. Christ's test here

really suggests, Are you raising the physician's, the engineer's question consistently, right thru life? are you true to society's trust? are you allowing every relation of life to be dominated by the relation to Christ and his spirit?

(2) *Discipleship means willingness to follow Christ wherever he leads, to death if necessary.* (v27)

(a) It may mean shouldering bravely what seems like the very instrument of our execution, in our endeavor to follow just where Christ leads, to do exactly, earnestly, fully, his will in the daily life, in this particular task, in this precise situation, under this peculiar limitation. Are we "taking our share in suffering hardship"? is our Christian discipleship costing us anything? is there anything in our lives to suggest this going forth with Christ to execution, undaunted by anything that absolute fidelity to God's call requires? or are we rose-water Christians? (b) That is, Christ's discipleship means that we may not allow our convenience, our comfort, our greater pleasure, to decide our course at any point. The one question for the disciple of Christ is, "What is God's will for me now? what is *His opportunity*?" It means that we have come to a point in Christian civilization, where a physician, an engineer, and many another, at the hour of supreme peril to himself, must face not only his own self-contempt, but the contempt of society if he fails to put the demand of duty above the desire to save his own life. And the Christian world needs nothing so much as great numbers of men who try honestly, personally, independently, thoughtfully to inquire what God's will for them really is, instead of falling back lazily—and in abandon-

ment of God's will,—upon the merely conventional.

(3) *Discipleship means, therefore, Count the full cost to the end;* make no mistake as to what it means; let there be no blinding of the eyes to the real meaning of the call; be ready for it all. Say with the glad abandon of a soldier in a great cause, of the undaunted seeker after truth, of the true lover, "No call that can be made upon me can surpass my willingness to give." (vv 28-32).

(4) *Discipleship thus means renunciation of all claims on self,* holding all one's powers at the bidding of Christ, like a soldier, like a friend. It calls for no mere giving up of things, but the giving up of will, the giving up of self. (v 33). No man can be even a true friend, who is not willing to give himself in the friendship, and this giving of the self is all that gives the highest value to the gift of other things.

(5) *A disciple, therefore, without this spirit, of self-giving is no disciple at all.* (vv 34-35). (a) For the spirit of self-renunciation, of loving self-giving, of self-sacrifice, is the very essence of the spirit of Christ. No man, Jesus is saying, has learned of me who has not learned this. (b) To lose, then, this spirit of unselfish, loving service and self-giving, is to lose the very essence of the life, of love, of God. Religion is gone; for there is no communion with God, in the absence of this spirit; discipleship is gone. (c) The life, thus, has ceased; the light has gone out; the salt has lost its saltiness,—all its saving, preserving qualities. The selfish man cannot bring the touch of life, but only touch of death. He is good for nothing. "If then," Jesus would say,—"if even you disciples, chosen to be the saving salt of the

earth, to preserve it sound, lose your saltiness, you thereby cease to be of the circle of my disciples." A self indulgent Christian, thus, Jesus here contends, is a contradiction in terms. He is no learner of Christ; he has no life in himself; he has no touch of life for others.

HENRY CHURCHILL KING.

MUSICAL NOTES

The Artist recital course is unusually brilliant this term, and music lovers are hearing performances that have not been excelled in recent years.

This applies to the instrumental recitals, for the song evening given by Mr. Evan Williams, October 29, was not quite equal to the expectations that had been formed of him. Mr. Williams when in good voice has no superior among American tenors, and he came here fresh from a remarkable success at the Worcester County (Mass.) festival. But Mr. Williams cannot depend upon the condition of his throat, and his recital at Oberlin was marred by a decided huskiness which interfered greatly with the satisfaction which his really artistic work would otherwise have given. He is a pure lyric tenor, with a voice, when at its best, of a singularly sweet quality and his style is always refined and musicianly. The most important songs were the cycle by Von Fielitz, which tells a pathetic story in some very lovely songs of a monk's hapless love, the "Queen of Sheba" aria with which Mr. Williams scored his triumph at Worcester, and the "Summertime" by the English composer Landon Ronald.

The program follows:

1. Landon Ronald - Summertime,
Song Cycle
Daybreak, Morning
Evening, Night
- 2 a Burlleigh—Jean
b Edwards—Acushla Machree
c Chaminade—Woodland song
- 3 Von Fielitz - Eliland, Song Cycle
Silent Woe—Frauenworth—Roses
Secret Greetings—On the Shore
of the Lake—Child Voices—Moon-
light —Dreams— Anathema—Re-
signation.
- 4 Gounod—"Lend Me Your Aid"
from "The Queen of Sheba."

The second event was a recital by the famous Russian pianist Mrs. Olga Samaroff, on November 12. The following program was played:

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| Mozart | Fantasia in C minor |
| Schumann | Sonata in G minor, Op. 22 |
| Mendelssohn | Song without words in E major |
| Schubert | German Dances |
| Brahms | Variations on a Theme of Paganini (Second Book) |
| Chopin | Fantasia in F minor Op. 49 |
| | Mazurka in A-flat major |
| | Etude in E minor, Op. 25, No. 5 |
| Emil Paur | Intermezzo |
| | Dedicated to Mrs. Samaroff |
| | (in manuscript) |
| Liapounoff | Carrillon |
| Gabriel Faure | Impromptu |
| Liszt | Polonaise in E major |
- Mrs. Samaroff is of Russian and German parentage and was born in this country, but her musical education was obtained in France and Germany. She is still in her twenties and has been greeted everywhere as

a pianist of the highest rank. Her touch, style, musical conceptions, her whole personality are fascinating. Her technical skill even in these days of prodigious virtuosity, is remarkable for brilliancy, clarity and perfection of ease and grace in shading and tone quality. To everything she plays she gives the same inimitable witchery. With all the marvelous delicacy of her execution she does not lack breadth and vigor; her taste is impeccable and her interpretations bear the mark of a mature musical understanding. This recital was the third that she has given in Oberlin. With every hearing the opinion is more confirmed that she has before her a distinguished future.

A violin recital was given on November 19 by Miss Maud Powell (Mrs. Maud Powell-Turner), assisted by Professor W. T. Upton, of the Conservatory faculty, pianist. The following was the program:

Grieg—Sonata, Op. 13 G major
Lento doloroso, Allegro
Allegretto tranquillo
Allegro Vicace

Miss Powell and Mr. Upton
Tchaikoffsky—Concerto, D major
Allegro, moderato
Canzonetta
Finale

Dvorak—Slavic Dance, A major
Couperin—La Fleurie
Mozart—Minuet
Wieniawski—Airs Russes

Miss Powell, who is an American, born in Illinois, has been before the public for about twenty years, and by dint of natural capacity, supplemented by determined hard work, has steadily grown in mastery, so that she now ranks, by common consent of the critics of Europe and America, at the head of all women

violinists. Those who heard her in the recital at Oberlin are well aware of the ground of this opinion. None of the distinguished visitors of recent years have shown a more consummate handling of the instrument, a style more finished, a conception more truly artistic and satisfying. Even those not *au fait* in technical points of judgment were fascinated with her exquisite tone, the grace and charm of her delivery. She performs the most daring feats with a confidence born of an adroitness that never fails. She has warmth and breadth of style, but her most striking trait is an ethereal fineness and delicacy which cannot be surpassed by any living player. The purity and sweetness of her tones, especially the harmonics both natural and artificial, aroused the wondering admiration of even the most experienced musicians.

Miss Powell gave a noble rendering of the fine concerto by Tchaikoffsky, playing its difficult passages with great dash and clearness. Not less admirable was the performance by Miss Powell and Professor Upton of the Grieg sonata, which is one of the most beautiful of the works of this lamented master. Professor Upton's playing all through this recital was deserving of the highest praise. A very difficult task was laid upon him at short notice and his skill and fine taste must be considered in making up the credits for this most delightful performance.

EDWARD DICKINSON.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, covering as they now do, more than 350 pages deserve the thoughtful attention of every alumnus and it is in the hope that

they will secure such attention that the College incurs the large expense of sending a copy of these reports to every graduate.

The report of President King contains a very full and detailed account of the year's progress, grouped under the following heads: Trustees, Donors, Administrative Officers, Faculty, Alumni, Advisory Committees, Students, Relations to other Educational Institutions, and Needs.

It is, of course, unnecessary to review this report here in detail since it will be sent later to every alumnus. Several items are, however, especially noteworthy. The President speaks with very great satisfaction of the creation of the office of Dean of the College and the work of Dean St. John in that position. The record of the meetings of the Prudential Committee is of interest. The following comment on part of the Treasurer's report is worth quoting entire:

"The Treasurer and the Investment Committee have found the present year an unusually favorable one for the handling of the funds entrusted to their care, and it has been possible to divide the net income of the investments at the rate of 5 per cent among the different funds to which these investments belong. This division of income has made it possible to wipe out entirely the old deficit of \$5,162.03; to charge off \$2,818.03 toward the total expense of \$4,773.16 for repairing and refitting the building now used as a geological laboratory; to pay the entire cost of the non-graduate catalogue to the date of the report, \$2,386.50; to pay up also the accumulated rent of the First Church for chapel purposes, \$2,079.95; and to set aside as a specially reserved library fund \$2,258.16.

In addition to these payments, made possible by the 5 per cent distribution, the Treasurer shows that \$14,627.23 have been added to the profit and loss account, bringing the full sum of this account up to \$47,378.61. There can be no question of the need of such a fund, or the value of the policy of keeping such a fund, in order to allow reasonable insurance of the current expenses in a year when investments cannot be so favorable as in the year just past. At the same time, with these other gains, it is gratifying to see that advances to Talcott Hall, Baldwin Cottage, Lord Cottage, and Stewart Hall, have been repaid to the amount of \$3,351.11.

"Taken altogether, this is, without doubt, an unusually strong financial showing for the year; but this unusually favorable result should not blind the eyes of the friends of the College to the need of still greater gains in the same directions. The College ought not to have to carry, as included in its income-bearing properties, any advances made to dormitory buildings, or investments in any property used for college purposes, that do not insure good returns in income."

The great need of a Men's Building is again brought to the attention of the alumni as well as the recent promise of \$25,000 toward that purpose.

The summary of the President's personal activities covers only a part of the large amount of work which engages his attention. The alumni will be glad to learn that two new books will soon be issued containing the lectures recently delivered by President King at Haverford and Yale.

Under the heading of "Students" especial attention is given to "The

Moral Life of the College" and "The Question of Religious Faith." The Needs of the institution are given in detail. \$30,000 must be raised within the year and in addition to this there are "immediately pressing needs" to the amount of sixty or seventy thousand dollars.

The report of the Secretary presents the usual number of statistical tables. The table of general enrollment by five year periods is, I think, new. The Secretary's remarks on the failure of the College of Arts and Sciences to increase in numbers this fall may be quoted:

"For the first time in seven years the total enrollment in the College Department has failed to show an increase. This fall the number of students enrolled is exactly the same as at the corresponding time last fall. I think that our failure to make any gain in the College Department is to be accounted for in part by the unsettled condition of the financial world. At least fifteen students had made all admission arrangements during the early summer, but were compelled to give up their plans on account of unexpected financial reverses at their homes. A year ago there were not more than four or five such changes of plans reported to me. However, the chief reason for our failure to increase the enrollment of students this fall was probably the old reason which I have pointed out in all my recent reports,—that we have not been able to provide the shop work and technical facilities which the young men in the high schools expect to find in the colleges of their choice, and that we have in Oberlin no Men's Building for the various men's interests, social, athletic, religious. There is no question but that many men who would

otherwise come to Oberlin decide to go elsewhere upon learning that there is no Men's Building in Oberlin."

Much of the material formerly appearing in the report of the President now is included in the first report of the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. This contains a summary of the individual reports of the instructors and administrative officers and important selections quoted at length from these reports. Attention is called to the desire on the part of the faculty for a distinction in scholarship and the consequent practice of publishing the names of the ten freshmen who receive the highest rank in their first semester's work and the recent foundation of the chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Full reports of the other heads of departments and administrative officers follow and the volume (it has now reached that size) is closed by the usual careful and lucid report of the Treasurer.

L. E. LORD.

BEREA COLLEGE FROM AN OUTSIDER

"Beautiful for situation" is the natural exclamation of the visitor to Berea College. Its spacious grounds, its stately trees, its plain but substantial buildings give an air of permanency and respectability which is very assuring and satisfying.

One must not plan to see Berea in a day. It will take days to get an intelligent idea of the work. First the visitor must enter the class-rooms and watch the students, see their eager faces, hear their intelligent questions and their original answers. Those two sisters, with classic features, beginning the study of arithmetic, walked from their home

twenty miles to reach the nearest railroad. Their mother accompanied them on horseback to the station "packing" their few belongings. That young man opposite came to Berea two weeks ago—when he entered the Treasurer's office he was asked "Why do you come to Berea?" "For a chance" he replied—"What do you expect to do here? How much money have you?" "None." "Then how do you hope to get along? How are you going to pay your way?" Doubling up his two brawny hands and holding them in front of him he ejaculated with force "Fists." "That will do," said the Treasurer. "There is a place for you in Berea." "John," speaking to an assistant, "take this young man to the brick yard." Then turning to the mountaineer, "Come here this afternoon and we will arrange your studies."

From the recitation rooms the visitor must go to the shops, the printing establishment, where excellent job work is done, the bakery, the sewing rooms where he will see industries of various kinds carried on under efficient instructors. What especially delights him in the good cheer that prevades every department, like a wholesome atmosphere.

The visitor must not fail to drive over the plantation. The College owns 6000 acres of mountain and valley lands. Great attention is paid to forestry. The mountain roads are sometimes hazardous but at every turn they reveal wonderful pictures of wooded heights; even in November still gorgeous with autumn tints. Toward the east and south in the far distance are the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, and toward the west the foot hills slope down to the famous "Blue Grass" region of middle Kentucky.

One leaves Berea with envy in his heart towards the teachers who have the rare opportunity of giving their lives to such a formative work. The foundation and constructive plan of a cathedral are far more important than its decorative gargoyles and spires.

A. A. F. JOHNSTON.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. KING'S CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

President and Mrs. King invited the Yale men of the Faculty and their wives, to meet Dr. DeForrest and Mrs. DeForest of Sendia, Japan, at luncheon, October 19th.

On October 24th a number of friends were invited to meet Professor and Mrs. Albert H. Currier at dinner during their short stay at Oberlin on their way to California for the winter.

October 25th the President lectured before the Wimodausian Club of Cleveland, on "Life as a Practical Problem."

On October 31st President Judson of the University of Chicago, and President Harris of Northwestern University invited about twenty-five prominent business and professional men of Chicago to meet Mr. King at luncheon at the Union League Club, Chicago, as President of the Religious Education Association. The President spoke on "The Significance of the Religious Education Association."

November 1st he spoke at the district convention of the Young Women's Christian Association at Cincinnati, on "The Biblical Way into Life's Greatest Values."

November 7th Mrs. King gave a ladies' luncheon, to enable a number of women to meet Mrs. C. A. Nelson

of the Canton Mission, China.

November 8th the members of the Oberlin chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were entertained at dinner, to meet Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, the President of the United Chapters.

On November 14th a luncheon was given in honor of Dr. Iyenaga; the college monthly lecturer; and Dr. Bliss, who has been giving four lectures under the auspices of the Haskell Foundation, at which a number of the Faculty were present.

On November 15th the Trustees, Prudential Committee, Heads of Departments, the four senior professors, and five new professors for the year, were entertained at luncheon.

On November 20th President King attended the meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in New York City. In connection with this meeting, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, the President of the Foundation, entertained the Trustees at a luncheon at Delmonico's, and Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie invited the Trustees and their wives to be present, with numerous other friends, at a musicale at Mr. Carnegie's home on East Ninety-first street. This visit to New York, in connection with the Carnegie Foundation meeting, gave opportunity, also, for some other important college business.

ADVANCES IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE CONSERVATORY.

The following report of the Advisory Committee on the Conservatory, was presented to the trustees at their last meeting and was unanimously approved by them. It was previously discussed in the Conservatory Council and met there also the heartiest endorsement.

Report of the Advisory Committee of the Conservatory:

To the board of Trustees of Oberlin College:

Gentlemen: During the past few years three changes have been made in the Conservatory of Music which have had a marked influence on its development.

First: Electives have been introduced which can be substituted for some of the advanced work in Theory.

Second: Candidates for graduation must meet the literary requirements needed for admission to the college department.

Third: The degree of Mus. B. is given to the graduates of the Conservatory of Music.

In connection with the introduction of these changes and in part as the result of this action, there has been a marked improvement in the general quality of the Conservatory students. Formerly a small minority only of the students were of college grade, and many came to the Conservatory to pursue one or two musical studies for a short period. Last year nearly one-half of the Conservatory students had met the literary requirements and were of college grade, and this year it is thought that the cataloguc about to be published will show over three-fourths of the Conservatory students to be of college grade. There is also a larger proportion of students who remain for several years and devote their entire time to music.

In view of these facts it seems to your committee that the time has come to consider another advance in the standards of the Conservatory. We would accordingly recommend to the Conservatory Faculty and to the proper College authorities that they consider the feasibility of making the

present literary requirements for graduation a requirement for entrance into full membership of the Conservatory. It will probably be desirable to continue to furnish instruction to some pupils, especially those of unusual musical promise, who have not the required literary qualifications. This can be done either by having an academic department, distinct from the collegiate department, or by treating this class as "special students." In either case, they should be considered as a distinct class, and not as full members of the Conservatory of Music.

[Signed]

LUCIAN C. WARNER, *Chairman.*

MRS. HELEN TUPPER KINDER.

GEORGE B. SIDDALL.

The Conservatory has been growing rapidly in this direction in the past few years, and it is believed that in entering on this change next fall, little effect will be felt in the numbers, but much in the quality of the students who take up full work in music. The new regulations will not prevent a student of Academy rank from taking one or two studies in the Conservatory while bringing up his literary standing to College rank, but will prevent that undesirable class who wish to devote all their time to music without the necessary mental foundation on which to build.

The Oberlin Conservatory is not contending with other schools for all classes and kinds of pupils. Doubtless there are better things to do for the very young pupil than to send him away from home to study music. We find that the student who has finished at least his high school course before specializing in music is the best material we get, and since only such are ever eligible for the degree of Bachelor of Music, we wish to see

our great and growing facilities for gaining a musical education, open only to those who are best prepared to profit by them.

C. W. MORRISON.

COMMUNICATION

Editor of the Alumni Magazine:

When a man reaches the age where he begins to look askance at the doings of the young folk, and growls that they didn't do that way when he was a boy, it is understood, of course, that he is in his dotage, "in which predicament" I suppose I stand; for, after reading in a recent Oberlin Review the account of the "Senior Girls' Stag," I found myself saying more than once, "They never did anything like that in my time."

Yet the girls seemed to enjoy themselves, though they did not try to be "undeveloped men," but, on the contrary, were quite content to be "distinct in individualities."

But, as the young woman who gave the account of this last innovation informs us: "Times are certainly changing in Oberlin;" and some of us would be grateful if "Central" would give us information." We want to ask a few questions:

First: Is the lady-stag party quite original with the young women of Oberlin, or is it an importation? I don't remember hearing of the girls having "a genuine stag" at Smith, or Vassar, or even at Ann Arbor, or Cornell, but that proves nothing. There are so many things new even in Oberlin that were never dreamed of in our "Porter" that there must be many more other institutions!

Then I should like to know if the periods of "real enjoyment" come to the Twentieth Century Oberlin girl whenever "the supper seems to hit

the spot," or only when on occasions like the one described when "the absence of all conventionality added to the charm."

And—still one more question, if I have not already trespassed too long—am I to understand that the "rooters for the Dean" are these same young women of the Senior class; and, if so, does the Editor of the Review feel certain that this will be all quite clear to the large number of persons in the other colleges who will doubtless be interested, as I have been, in reading this account.

Thanking you in advance for the desired information I am

Respectfully yours,
ONE OF THE EARLY '80's.

A RECENT BEQUEST.

Oberlin College received word, Tuesday, November 19, that Mrs. James Nichol, who died Wednesday, November 13, at her home in North Amherst, left a bequest of \$10,000 to the college, and a one-eighth interest in the residue of her estate, making a probable total gift of between \$25,000 and \$35,000. This amount is to be used for general endowment, and the fund will be known as the Lizzie Nichol Fund, in memory of Mrs. Nichol's daughter. Mrs. Nichol has been a friend of the college for many years, and has made sundry gifts to the college during her lifetime.

HOLIDAY CONCERTS

It may be doubted whether the alumni realize how ambitious has become the program of the Musical Union. For two years past, four different oratorios of the highest rank have been given each year, two performances of the Messiah and The Beatitudes, a single performance

of Verdi's Requiem, Saint-Saens' Samson and Delilah, Elgar's Dream of Gerontius, and two performances of Mendelssohn's Elijah. This is a veritable achievement when one considers that about eighty new singers are taken into the Union each season, the total number remaining about 200. To the able leadership of Dr. Andrews, the success of the concerts is due. He has labored untiringly and with great skill to carry on the taxing work of the Union as it has expanded to meet the new conditions. The need for an orchestral accompaniment for the concerts has brought the expansion, because one concert with the orchestra can not be made to pay expenses, and Oberlin is not sufficiently large to furnish an audience for two performances of the same work, therefore there must be another work for the second night. When a large auditorium is secured it will be possible to arrange the work so as to lay less of a burden upon chorus and conductor and to make the concerts still more perfect.

Though the double work is difficult to prepare, it has been very interesting and profitable to music lovers by bringing so much good music for their enjoyment and study. This year the double Holiday Concerts will be the Messiah, Thursday, December 12, The Dream of Gerontius, Friday, December 13. When the Union sings the Messiah, and especially with full orchestral accompaniment, it is always to "Standing Room Only," and not much of that. This year's performance will be first-class. The chorus has worked upon the Messiah just enough to give it with full vigor and interest. The soloists mentioned in the advertisement elsewhere in this issue will do

full justice to the noble solos. The orchestra will participate more sympathetically than last year, and the total result will be a fitting rendition of the immortal oratorio.

"The Dram of Gerontius" when produced in Oberlin last Spring was received by the public with enthusiasm. It is pronounced by all musical critics to be one of the greatest of the modern works. So great was the impression made that the Union has been invited to give "The Dram" in Cleveland in February as one of the Symphony Orchestra Concerts. To give "The Beatitudes" as usual as the second concert would leave too little time to get ready for the Cleveland concert. Hence, "The Beatitudes" will be given another time, perhaps later in the season, and Elgar's masterpiece will be presented instead.

For the Oberlin sale it has been decided to return to the selling of choices as no other way of handling the sale of seats has been found satisfactory. Full information will be found on our advertising page, and the printed announcement will be mailed upon request.

OBERLIN CLUB OF BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

There is no place in all the world where that intangible something called the "Oberlin Spirit," thrives more lustily than it does in the very heart of Greater New York City. If proof is needed for such a statement, what better proof can be had, than the fact that twenty enthusiastic Oberlinites enjoyed the first meeting for 1907-'08 of the Oberlin Club of Broadway Tabernacle. After a pleasant evening, President Bewer presided at a short business session. Robert E. Ewalt, '07, was elected Secre-

tary for the year. All those present were of the opinion that it is "really worth while" to get together occasionally. The Oberlin alumni in New York will be welcomed heartily at the meetings of the club, and all persons who wish to be notified of the time of the next meeting are asked to send their names and addresses to Robert E. Ewalt, 85 William Street.

The following persons were present:

Professor J. A. Bewer, 700 Park Avenue; J. C. Boyers, '07, 700 Park Avenue; W. E. Chamberlain, '87, 111 Water Street; E. B. Chamberlain, '04, 700 Park Avenue; L. A. Clancy, '00, 270 W. 4th Street; Albert C. Durand; T. M. Dye, '06, Livingston Hall, Columbia University; R. E. Ewalt, '07, 540 76th Street; W. S. Heard, Columbia University, 223 Hartley Hall; Edwin Fauver, '99, Edgar Fauver, '99, 346 W. 57th Street; D. H. Lightner, '06, 540 E. 76th Street; Neil McGill, '07, Columbia University, 430 Hartley Hall; W. W. McKay, '05, 94 Lawrence Street; J. H. McCloskey, Columbia University, Hartley Hall; D. B. Reed, '04, C. T. Roome, '04, 346 W. 57th Street; F. P. Schaffer, '06, H. G. Vincent, '06, Columbia University, Livingston Hall; K. B. Ullman, '07, Columbia University, Hartley Hall.

COLLEGE PERSONALS

Dr. T. N. Carver, who from 1895 to 1900 was head of the department of political economy, and who for the past six years has been a member of the faculty of Harvard University, gave a lecture in Warner Hall, Friday evening, October twenty-fifth, for the benefit of the history department of the high school. Dr. Carver's subject was, "Some Opportunities for National Greatness." The fol-

lowing extract from a letter in regard to the lecture Dr. Carver says: "What I propose to do with this talk will be to outline in an untechnical way a constructive program of rational reform. I believe that it is only by following a positive program of social improvement that we shall be able to defeat the aims of the army of national social reformers, socialists, anarchists, etc., who are agitating the whole underworld to revolt."

Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston gave a delightful lecture in Warner Hall, Tuesday evening, October twenty-second, her subject being, "Algeria and the Buried City of Timgad." The lecture was illustrated by a number of most interesting stereopticon views, which made more clear the magnificence of the ruins and the beauties of the country. Mrs. Johnston kindly gave the lecture for the benefit of the L. L. S. Foreign Fellowship Fund.

Dr. Frederick J. Bliss, director of the Palestine Exploration Society, delivered four lectures, illustrated with stereopticon views in Sturges Hall, on the following subjects: Wednesday, November 6, "Identification of Biblical Sites"; Friday, November 8, "Excavations at Jerusalem"; Monday, November 11, "Excavations in the Mounds"; November 13, "At the Jaffa Gate or Jerusalem Impressions." The lectures were given under the auspices of the Haskell Foundation, and were open to the public.

Dr. Charles E. St. John entertained Dr. T. N. Carver during his stay in Oberlin. After the lecture an informal reception was held at Dr. St. John's home, 59 College Place.

Mrs. Mary Hosford died at the age of eighty-three, Wednesday, Novem-

ber 20, at her home, 170 Woodland Avenue, Oberlin. Mrs. Hosford was the mother of Professor F. J. Hosford and Miss Mary Hosford, '99.

Dean Fitch entertained at Baldwin Cottage, Wednesday, October 23, Miss Porter, dean of the Woman's College at Northwestern University.

The Week of Prayer for the world's work in the Christian Associations was observed in Oberlin November tenth to seventeenth. Mrs. G. Walter Fiske led the Wednesday evening meeting for the Y. W. C. A. in Sturges Hall.

The following "Passing Comments" are from the *Congregationalist* of October 26, in the report of the National Council:

"Edward I. Borworth: A mediator but not a trimmer; weighing his words yet speaking with seeming simplicity; an artist able to conceal all artifice; declaring to the heart of his age the heart of the gospel; avoiding all assumptions of superiority, but a mighty master of assemblies.

Charles S. Mills: A builder of churches and a framer of policies; gentle in demeanor, strenuous in endeavor; attaining the high gift of leadership by the humble grace of service.

Dan F. Bradley: Big things do not appall him; little things do not escape him; the bigness of the Council was smaller than the measure of his hospitality.

Edward A. Steiner: Humanist and humorist; small of stature, mighty in passion; begun in Austria, finished in America; a lover of his country, a citizen of the world.

The Olney art collection in the beautiful gallery not far from Pilgrim Church was thrown open to the delegates, and many there were who

went and admired and came away refreshed by a brief transfer of their attention from things ecclesiastical to things artistic.

The Oberlin students made polite and efficient ushers. Even Miss Laura Smith could not have complained of inattention."

Dean Fitch reached Oberlin Monday, November 18, after a delightful trip of several weeks. From October 31 to November 3 Miss Fitch attended the meetings of the Territorial Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of Ohio and West Virginia and the First Territorial Convention of that body, at Cincinnati, speaking November 1, on the subject, "Student Work." Miss Fitch was in Oberlin November 4, but left the following day for Boston where she attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and at the same time made use of the opportunity to visit Harvard University, Radcliffe and Simmons Colleges. A day was devoted to each of the following women's colleges; Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Smith and Vassar. After a day spent at her home in Buffalo, Miss Fitch returned to Oberlin.

Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston's lectures for October and November were as follows:

October 3, Elyria, address before the Woman's Clubs; October 22, Oberlin, address for the benefit of the L. L. S. Foreign Fellowship Fund; October 26-27, Birmingham, Penn., lecture and address before the students of Birmingham School; October 28, Tyrone, Penn., lecture; November 1, Cleveland, address before the College Club, Guilford House; November 8 to 10, Berea, Ky., lectures before the students of Berea College and the Mountain Mother's Club, Pilgrim Church; Nov 13, Lo-

rain, lecture; November 22, Elyria, Address "Some Women I Have Met," delivered before the Woman's Congregational Club of Cleveland and Vicinity.

Mr. George W. Andrews left Oberlin November 7, for a western trip of a week. November 10, Mr. Andrews played for the dedicatory services of the new Congregational church at Greeley, Colorado, of which Rev. John Doane is pastor. The following evening he gave an organ recital on the new organ in the same church, and after an exciting ride of sixty miles in an automobile, reached Denver at two o'clock in the morning and at half past ten gave an organ recital in Miss Wolcott's school. Tuesday evening, November 8, Mr. Andrews gave a concert in the auditorium of Colorado College, assisted by Mrs. Winnifred Gay Funkey-Perry.

Miss Edith Talcott was the guest of Mrs. Charles W. Williams from Friday, November 15 to Wednesday, November 20. Miss Talcott was returning to her home in New York City after a visit of several weeks in California.

Dr. William S. Davis was called to his home, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, November 15, by the serious illness and subsequent death of his mother.

ACTA DURINA

October 25—The Academy team defeated the Shadyside Academy in Pittsburg.

October 26—Oberlin defeated Allegheny on Dill Field by a score of 25-0. The Allegheny team though outweighed, played a snappy game that kept the Varsity busy. Several of the Oberlin regulars were on the side lines and the game throughout was marked by considerable ragged playing. This was especially true of

the first half when, though Oberlin had the ball as far as Allegheny's twenty-five yard line five times in succession, the only score was a field-goal by Waters. In the second half, the Varsity waked up and played at a good speed.

November 2—Oberlin wiped out several old scores with Adelbert in the mud of Case Field while a thousand Oberlin rooters were losing voice and health on the wet bleachers. From every side had come the prophecy, "It's a Reserve day." Gray clouds and drizzling rain had made the field heavy, and with Reserve's reputation, derived from an uncrossed goal-line and made by terrific line-bucks, even the most optimistic hoped rather than expected. Consequently when Gray, on his second attempt, kicked a field goal from the twenty yard line, the rooters sat up and took notice. When a few minutes later a forward pass of twenty-five yards established connections with Captain Waters on the goal side of Reserve's team and Houser completed the work with a goal, making the score 10-0, the Oberlin bleachers went wild. They were beyond power of expression when before the end of the half, Gray went around left end and then past Ingersoll and Tyler for the second touch-down and Houser kicked the second goal. Score Oberlin 16; Reserve 0.

Here it stayed through the rest of the game. Oberlin had had experience with Reserve's second half and was ready. When the half closed, Reserve had to admit that on their own day, on their own field and on their own style of play, they were out-done and utterly vanquished.

November 8—The following are the programs of the two meetings

held in connection with the founding of the Zeta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa of Ohio:

Business Meeting and Dinner

At the Home of President King

Six o'clock

Presentation of Charter—

Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor

Amherst College

Acceptance of Charter—

President Henry C. King

Adoption of Constitution and by Laws
Address—

Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor

Warner Concert Hall, Eight o'clock

Public Meeting

Invocation—

Rev. J. W. Bradshaw

Music—

Mrs. Caroline Harter-Williams

a. Romance—Fini Henriques

b. Breceuse—Cesar Cui

c. The Bee—Franz Schubert

Address—

The Spirit of Phi Beta Kappa

Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor

Music—

Mrs. Elizabeth Pelton-Savage

a. The Swan bent low to the Lily
—MacDowell

b. Husheen—

Alicia Adelaide Needham

c. Spring Song—O. Weil

Violin obligato—Mrs. Williams

November 9—The hopes that had run high that Oberlin was at last to have the championship, fell to the ground at University Field in Columbus, when Oberlin lost to Ohio State by the score of 22-10. Though the Varsity was defeated, it was felt to be an honorable defeat in a clean fair game at the hands of most worthy

opponents. It is quite significant that sixteen out of the twenty-two points to State's credit, were made on field goals by Barrington after the rest of the team had failed to make a touch-down, while both of Oberlin's scores were made on touch-downs. The strenuous game of the week before had left many of the Oberlin men in poor physical trim, while the State players were in the pink of condition and in their first great game of the season. At the end of the first half, the score stood 14-0 in favor of State, but Oberlin returned to the field full of pluck and determination and landed the two touch-downs. The loss of the ball from kick-off gave State the ball and Barrington made his third goal from field. A few moments later, Vradenburg caught a forward pass behind the Oberlin line and ran the entire length of the field for a touch-down, but on a technical decision, this was not allowed. A final goal from field under the impulse of Barrington's boot finished the scoring.

Cleveland East High won from the Academy by a score of 44 to 0.

November 11—The second annual meeting of the Hospital Association was held in the evening at Sturges Hall.

November 14—Monthly lecture delivered by Dr. Toyokichi Iyemaga, from the University of Chicago. Dr. Iyemaga's subject was, "The Orient and the Occident."

November 15—Annual meeting of the Trustees of Oberlin College.

The High School once more administered a defeat to the Academy in a hard fought contest, 11-9. The

"Cads" outplayed the "High" at the beginning and the end, but slumped in the middle of the game.

November 16—Oberlin closed the foot-ball season by defeating Wooster, always a doughty rival, by a score of 27-10. It was the last game for many of the Varsity men and splendidly did they put up their last fight. Captain Waters, Wolfe, Burton, Bradley, Strong and Smith are all of the class of 1908 and Vradenburg retires under the time-limit. The great work on end of Waters and Bradley, the sure tackling and splendid ground gaining of Smith and Vradenburg will long stay in the memory of the spectators. The great feature of the game was the two runs—one eighty yards and one seventy yards—made by Gray and Vradenburg respectively. Gray was forced to leave the game in the final half by a badly sprained ankle, and Strong handled the team in a very efficient manner through the remainder.

Case defeated Ohio State at Columbus and thus the championship is still somewhere in the air whence it cannot descend to earth this year.

November 19—Violin recital by Miss Maud Powell, Warner Hall, Tuesday afternoon.

Walter M. Chandler, an attorney of New York City, gave the second lecture in the U. L. A. lecture course, his subject being, "The Trial of Jesus Christ from a Lawyer's Standpoint."

November 21—The Varsity basketball practice commenced.

November 25—Second organ recital in the course given by Dr. George W. Andrews.

Alumni News

REV. AND MRS. I. M. CHANNON

Rev. Irving M. Channon, '87-'90, O. T. S. and Mrs. Mary Goldsbury-Channon '86, sailed from San Francisco, November 16, on the Mongolia, for Honolulu, returning to their mission work in Mirconesia. From Honolulu, they go to Banaba or Ocean Island, via Sidney.

In 1890 at the close of Mr. Channon's course in the Seminary, Mr. and Mrs. Channon, with their two children went to Kusaie, in the Caroline Islands to conduct the Training School for the Gilbert Islands. This school, which later became Bingham Institute, was successfully carried on at this point until two years ago, when these missionaries returned to America for much needed rest.

Banaba Island, near the equator, just west of the Gilbert Islands, has been found to be almost pure phosphate, and an English company was organized to secure this valuable fertilizer for the markets of the world. This company employs about a thousand picked Gilbert Islanders who labor for two years, then return to their home islands and their places are taken by others. About a hundred Englishmen are also employed by the company. At the request of this English company, Mr. and Mrs. Channon go to Banaba Island with the Bingham Institute which will now include a Normal Department. They will also conduct night schools for the native laborers. Large opportunity is also offered in training the future pastors for the Gilbert Islands in evangelistic work by this frequently changing population.

JOHN ROSCOE MORGAN

Dr. Frank W. Vincent, president of the class of 1903, appointed a committee, which drew and forwarded the following resolutions to the family of John Roscoe Morgan, who died at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, October 8, 1907:

Whereas, it has seemed to an inscrutable Providence proper to remove from this earth in the beginning of life our classmate and friend, John Roscoe Morgan, and

Whereas, we have, by reason of our own association with him, a deep sense of the bereavement brought upon his family by this divine act, be it

Resolved, that we hereby extend to the members of that saddened family our deepest sympathy and our honest sorrow that so great a loss has come upon them. Be it further

Resolved, that we give expression to our regret at this strange passing from us of one for whom we learned in our college days to have more than honor, more than respect; one who by the unswerving honesty of all his relations and by the fair kindliness of his spirit, held among us a place higher even than that eminent one we gave him upon the score of his undoubted abilities.

R. T. F. Harding,
Edward P. Cole,
Wallace F. Andrews,
Cleaveland R. Cross.

For the class of 1903, Oberlin College.
Cleveland, October 8, 1907.

ALUMNI PERSONALS

'55—Mrs. Susan A. S. Moulton will

spend the winter with friends in Columbus, Ohio, her address being 1053 W. Broad Street.

'67—Rev. Roselle T. Cross has resigned as pastor of the South Broadway church, Denver, Colorado.

'69—Miss Emma J. Carl is assistant matron in the Grand River Indian School in the Standing Rock Reservation, which is located at Little Eagle, North Dakota.

'70—Miss Harriet L. Keeler addressed the College Club of Cleveland, Monday, November 18, on the subject, "The Present Age."

'73—Judge Hadden gave the address before the Schoolmasters' Club of Cleveland, at the fall meeting held Saturday evening, November ninth at Hotel Euclid.

'75—The Sodalian, the Wilberforce University Monthly, prints an article on "Greek Learning and Human Liberty" by Professor W. S. Scarborough, Vice-president of the University.

'78—Hon. A. C. Shattuck was elected a judge of the Superior Court at Cincinnati during the recent election.

'78—Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bowen who have been enjoying an extensive trip in the South, have returned to their home in Oberlin, 190 Elm Street.

'79—At the meeting of the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers held Thursday, October 3, in New York City, a royal greeting was given Dr. Charles C. Crecgan, district secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, who had just returned from a trip around the world visiting the mission stations.

'81-'85 O. T. S.—Rev. Robert S. Lindsay will supply the pulpit of the

Congregational church at York, Nebraska, during the pastor's absence.

'81-'84 O. T. S.—Sydney Strong began work November first among the Bohemians of Chicago. His address is Bethlehem Church, 711 Loomis Street, Chicago, Illinois.

'82 O. T. S.—Dr. Charles D. Tenney, who is director of Chinese students studying abroad, has been secured to give a course of lectures at Harvard University on Chinese history and institutions.

'82—At the opening meeting of the Congregational Club of Cleveland and vicinity held Monday evening, November 18, Dr. Dan F. Bradley delivered an address and the Glee Club of Oberlin College sang.

'83—Rev. Clarence F. Swift was elected president of the University Club of Fall River, Massachusetts, Friday evening, November 25.

'83 Hon.—Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Sperry arrived in Vancouver, British Columbia, Tuesday, October 29, after a trip around the world. Mrs. Sperry is now at her home in Oberlin, but Dr. Sperry will complete a course of lectures in the West before returning.

'84—At the recent election of officers for the Ohio state W. C. T. U., Miss Frances H. Ensign was elected president.

'85—Miss Flora Bridges was the college representative at the recent meeting of the Main Alumnae Association of Mr. Holyoke held the second week in October at Portland, Maine.

'85—Mrs. Mary W. Mills gave an address at the mid-week meeting in Dr. Clarence F. Swift's church, Fall River, Mass., November 6. Mrs. Mills spoke on the Schaeffler Training School in the "American Composite" series.

'86—Rev. William Wiedenhoeft has

resigned his work at Vernon, Michigan, after a pastorate of six years, and accepted a call to the Congregational church at Stanton.

'86-'87—Rev. and Mrs. Irving M. Channon and three children left Oberlin Tuesday, November 5, for their new work on one of the Micronesia Islands.

'87—Dr. Toyokiehi Iyenaga gave the monthly lecture, Thursday, November 14, on the subject "Orient and Occident". Dr. Iyenaga is a member of the faculty engaged in University extension work for the University of Chicago.

'87-'92—At the Thanksgiving dinner of the Men's Club of the First Congregational church of Cleveland, Hon. Paul L. Howland and Professor David P. Simpson were two of the three speakers.

'89—Professor and Mrs. Maynard M. Metcalf and daughter Mildred, after a summer spent in travel in England and the continent, are again located at Wuerzburg, Germany, where they will remain during the winter. Their address is Sander-Glacier Str. 12-1.

'89—Philo C. Hildreth is head of the department of history and Biblical literature in Westminster University, Denver, Colorado.

'90—William M. Bennett was one of the few republican candidates in the recent election in New York City to obtain success at the polls. Mr. Bennett was elected member of the State Assembly from the fifteenth district. The same district is also to be represented, as a result of the election, on the board of Aldermen by L. Barton Case, a former Oberlin student.

'90—Judge George S. Addams delivered an address on the subject "The Schooling of the Street" at the

fifth annual conference of the State Congress of Mothers, held November 11-12 at the Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio.

'90 O. T. S.—Rev. Franklin L. Graff of Champlain, Illinois, has received and accepted a call to the First Congregational church at Port Huron, Michigan.

'91—Professor James W. Crook gave an address "Problems in Population and Poverty" in the Public lecture course in New York City.

'91—George B. Siddall of Cleveland, gave an informal talk at the home of Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston before the art department of the Woman's Club, on the subject, "A Run Through Art Lands,"

'92—On November fifteenth Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, who since 1897 has been statistician in the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics at Albany, New York, was promoted to the position of chief statistician in charge of that bureau which is one of the three divisions comprised in the New York State Department of Labor. Dr. Hatch has recently changed his home address to 140 South Allen Street.

'92—Miss Caroline E. Chittenden arrived August 5, at San Francisco, California, from Ing-hok, China, where she has been under appointment of the American Board for several years.

'93 O. T. S.—Rev. Jesse Hill has been called to the Congregational church at Auburndale, Massachusetts from his pastorate at Medina, Ohio.

'93—Miss Susan F. Hinman attended the national W. C. T. U. convention held November 8-13 at Nashville, Tennessee.

'93—Rev. George W. Hinman is studying in Harvard University this

year, his address being Divinity Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

'94 O. T. S. '97—Rev. William D. Ferguson is at present raising an endowment for a biblical department at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, and will have charge of this department when the endowment is raised. Mr. Ferguson address is 338 E. 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

'95—Miss Julia Patton is taking post graduate work at Columbia University this year. Miss Patton's address is Brooks Hall, Columbia University, New York City.

'95—Junius L. Meriam is acting dean of Teachers College of the University of Missouri. As professor of theory and practice of teaching, he is conducting two experimental schools unlike anything of the kind in this country. In the elementary school a radically new curriculum is being attempted; the usual formal "studies" are set aside and new "occupations" are used. In the high school all the instruction is by seniors in the Teachers College. The recitation hour is devoted more to study than recitation. Mr. Meriam has been appointed director of the Summer Session at Missouri for 1908.

'96—Samuel P. Orth, a member of the Cleveland school board, has taken steps looking toward the introduction into the next legislature of a bill defining more clearly the respective rights of the boards of education and public service over the public playgrounds.

'98—Ralph L. Cheney has resigned his position at Niagara, New York, as Y. M. C. A. secretary, and is at present a member of the faculty of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, Springfield Massachusetts.

'98—Frank Wilford has recently entered into partnership in a law firm

located in Elyria, Ohio. The firm is Webber, Wilford and Gillie with offices at 22 Turner Building.

'98—Charles Z. Augenbaugh was ordained elder in the First Presbyterian church of Woodstock, Illinois. The service took place Wednesday, November sixth.

'98—In reply to the letter of resignation presented to Chief Justice Hartwell of the Supreme Court by District Attorney William L. Whitney, who resigns to accept the appointment as First Deputy Attorney General, the Chief Justice wrote the following complimentary letter:

September 3, 1907.

Mr. William L. Whitney, District Magistrate, Honolulu.

My Dear Sir:—Your resignation of the office of District Magistrate of Honolulu to take effect this day is accepted. I congratulate you upon your record as magistrate in the office which you have held since June 5, 1905, and especially upon your course in disposing of the cases of juvenile offenders. The community will be fortunate if your successor shall exercise no less care, sympathy and discrimination in such cases.

In the new office of Deputy Attorney General, to which I hear you are appointed, I am sure that your experience as a magistrate will be of value in enabling you the better to prepare and prosecute cases for the Territory and also incline you, while insisting that wrongdoers suffer a just penalty for their misdeeds, to leave it to the court in all proper cases to temper justice with mercy.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am,

very truly yours,

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,

Chief Justice.

'99—Miss Martha Tobin is teach-

ing mathematics in the high school at Little Falls, Minnesota.

'99—Miss Annic E. Pinneo is studying in the "School for Social Workers" at Boston. She is doing practical work for the Associated Charities at the South End House, Boston.

'99—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Rowland, October 31, 1907, a daughter, Hester McLellan Rowland.

'99—During the recent election in New York, Mr. Pliny W. Williamson was retained on the legal staff of the State Superintendent of Elections.

'99—Dr. Clarence E. Simpson, who is a general practitioner in Detroit, Michigan, has been appointed assistant to the chair of physiology in the Detroit College of Medicine.

'00—Miss Mary G. Shurtleff and Dr. Carroll Lawrence Storey were married Saturday evening, November 23, 1907, in the Second Congregational church, Oberlin, Dr. H. M. Tenney officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Alice McDaniels as maid of honor, Mrs. Laura Shurtleff-Price and Mrs. Helen Winship-Downes as matrons of honor and Miss Daphne and Master Richard Kimball. Hon. Theodore E. Burton gave away the bride. Lee Storey acted as best man, and Professor J. F. Peck, Mr. S. H. Price, Mr. Arthur Downes and Mr. W. M. Burton ushered. Dr. and Mrs. Storey will make their home at Whitehall, Wisconsin, where Dr. Storey is practicing medicine.

'00—Arthur J. Harvey is located at San Juan, Porto Rico, where he is reporter for the United States district court.

'00 O. T. S.—Rev. James J. T. Tarr has resigned from the church at Brownfield, Maine, and has accepted

a call to the Lanesville Church, Gloucester, Massachusetts.

'01—Miss Ethel G. Peterson, who has been acting as the pastor's assistant at the First Presbyterian church at Youngstown, Ohio, for the past three years, is studying this year in the Religious School of Pedagogy at Hartford, Connecticut.

'01—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Seelcy K. Tompkins, Northfield, Minnesota, October 25, 1907, a daughter, Marian.

'01—Miss Jane Ethel Clark and Mr. Leslie Pinckney Hill were married Saturday, June 29, 1907, at Grace Church, Newark, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hill will make their home at Manassas, Virginia.

'01—Clarence M. Woodruff is travelling for the Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

'01 O. T. S.—The Congregational church at Chelsea, Michigan, of which Rev. M. L. Grant is the pastor, has just finished extensive repairs on its building, and has installed a new pipe organ.

'02—Howard J. Strong, assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, recently addressed the Graduate Nurses association of Cleveland. Mr. Strong advocated the examination and registration of nurses, and expressed the hope that such a bill would pass the state legislature.

'02—Miss Charlene E. Sperry spent the summer and fall traveling in England and the continent. Miss Sperry sailed November 12, from Naples.

'02—Rev. and Mrs. John Merrill announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Joseph Travelli Glenn, a graduate of Wooster with the class of 1898.

'02—Miss Esther F. Dodge is prin-

principal of the high school at Morenci, Arizona.

'03 O. T. S.—Rev Ernest B. Allen of Toledo, addressed the Cuyahoga County Sunday School association, held November fifth in Cleveland, at the Plymouth Congregational church.

'03—Charles R. Shultz is principal of the high school at Scottdale, Pennsylvania. His address is Hurst Building, Scottdale, Penn.

'03—Mr. Edgar K. Chapman and Miss Nerva Julia Gilbert were married July 30, 1907, at Austin, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert will make their home at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where Mr. Chapman has been promoted from assistant to instructor of physics.

'03—Miss Flora K. Heebner in addition to her work as a missionary in the Shansi Mission, has been superintending some building operations for the better accommodation of the Taiku station.

'03—Raymond F. Shuart, who since his graduation has been spending his time in Canada with a mining company, and who the past months has been employed as mineralogist for a prospecting company in the Cobalt region, has returned to Oberlin, where he will spend the winter, taking special work in assaying.

'03—Miss Anna Crisman sailed last June for England, and after a summer of travel on the continent is now in Berlin, Germany, where she will spend the winter studying German.

'03—Miss Gail Lowry has returned from Mt. Holyoke college where she has been teaching the past month for Miss Nellie A. Spore. Miss Lowry will spend the winter in Oberlin in the home of Professor and Mrs. E. I. Bosworth.

'03 O. T. S.—Rev. Henry M. McDowell, pastor of the church at Neo-

sho, Missouri, supplied during the summer at Granby.

'04—Miss Lulu L. Lewis and Mr. Roy L. Smith were married at the home of the bride, Rockwell City, Iowa, September 3, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will make their home in New York City, where Mr. Smith is a student at Drew Theological Seminary. Their address is 1292 Amsterdam Avenue.

'04 O. T. S.—Rev Carl Summer Jones is pastor of the North Congregational church, a comparatively new church in the North Woodward district of Detroit, Michigan. Within the past few weeks, ground has been broken for a new \$50,000 church to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation.

'04—Miss Edna Grant is teaching English and algebra in the high school at Elyria, Ohio.

'04—Herbert A. Sturges is teaching physics in the School of Mines, Rapid City, South Dakota.

'04-'07 O. T. S.—Albert W. Staub received September 10 his commission from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Shansi Mission.

'05 O. T. S.—Rev. Albert G. Bryant has resigned his pastorate at Harvey, North Dakota, and accepted a call to the church at Porterville, California.

'05—Miss Elizabeth Rodhouse is a resident of the Hiram House social settlement in Cleveland. Miss Rodhouse is taking a course at the Western Reserve Library School and is also assisting in the Alliance Library.

'05—Miss Frances G. Knox is city secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for the state of New York.

'06 O. T. S.—Rev. Ellis O. Pleasant was ordained Wednesday, November 20, 1907, by a council called by the First Congregational church of

Lakota, North Dakota. The sermon was delivered by Rev. E. M. Vittum, D. D., President of Fargo College, and the ordination prayer was offered by Professor L. J. Aldrich of New Phillips Academy, New Rockford, North Dakota.

'06—John W. Kuyper has accepted the pastorate of the First Congregational church of Anamoose, North Dakota, for a year's service.

'06—Miss Frances J. Gordon is teaching mathematics in the high school at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

'06—Miss Lucy J. Westlake has resigned her position as teacher of physical culture in the Y. W. C. A. at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and has accepted a position in Miss Liggett's private school in Detroit, Michigan, where she continues the same line of work.

'07—The engagement of Miss Laura Nell Chase and Mr. Hugh Wetzel Lester was recently announced by Mrs. J. L. Chase.

'07—Miss Daisy Gehman arrived in Yokohama, Japan, October 27, after a delightful voyage.

'07—Miss Thirza Grant is studying library methods in the Cleveland Library School. Miss Grant's address is 10715 Olive Avenue.

'07 O. C. M.—Miss Alice L. Johnson is teaching piano and organ at Tabor College Conservatory of Music, Tabor, Iowa.

'07—Miss Ruth M. Keeney is teaching in the Vanderbilt Training School, Smith's Grove, Kentucky.

'07—Harold H. Clark is doing stenographic work. His address is St. Charles School for Boys, St. Charles, Illinois.

'07—Samuel R. Morsell is general secretary of the Goffe Street Y. M. C. A. of New Haven, Connecticut.

'07—Miss Julia Hocking reached Tokyo, October 11. She will remain

here the greater part of the year studying the Japanese language before going to her work in Kobe.

'07—C. S. Lyman is studying chemistry at Columbia University, his address being Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York.

'07—Charles T. Lupton is with the United States Geological Survey with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

FORMER STUDENTS

Mr. Edward Staunton Peek, Jr. and Miss Ina Belle Graves were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Hattie Graves, Colorado City, Colorado, October 16, 1907.

Mr. James Ward and Miss Sarah Willetts Hoyle were married at the home of the bride's sister in Chicago, Illinois, August 5, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will make their home in Canton, Ohio.

Donovan Osmer, infant son of Mr. Seth Noble and Mrs. Ardell Smith Noble, died August 20, after a short illness at the home of his parents in Plankinton, South Dakota.

Hans C. Juell is preaching in North Bloomfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Bertha Adams Wellman and Mr. Elliott H. Whitlock, were married at high noon, Thursday October 11 at the Open Hearth, Lake Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock's address is Open Hearth, Lakewood.

Dr. Paul W. Goldsbury is now practicing medicine in Boston, with offices at 247 Newbury Street.

Paul Chase and family are residing in Detroit, Michigan, their address being 458 McClellan Avenue. Mr. Chase is in the employ of the Barton Netting Company.

Walter Mahoney has just returned from a trip around the world.

Necrology

MARY L. PARSONS KINNEY

Mary L. Parsons-Kinney died at her home in Cleveland, Saturday, November 2, 1907.

Mrs. Mary L. Parsons-Kinney was born November 18, 1817. She was married March 6, 1843 to Mr. George W. Kinney and as a bride came to Oberlin. Mr. Kinney was greatly interested in the college and early colony, and his wife soon made for herself an important place, her home becoming a social center. After some years devoted to business, Mr. Kinney in 1865 accepted the office of Secretary and Treasurer of Oberlin College, which office he held until 1875. During these years Mr. and Mrs. Kinney assumed the care of Ladies' Hall, and as matron and member of the Women's Board, Mrs. Kinney came in close contact with the student life of Oberlin, and was a strong factor for good in the lives of many. From Oberlin Mr. and Mrs. Kinney removed to Ithaca, New York, and here they again became associated with college life, Mr. Kinney taking charge of Sage College. In 1882 the family moved to Cleveland and here Mr. Kinney died the following year. His widow continued her residence in that city until the time of her death. Mrs. Kinney was the mother of four children, two, Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney-Rice and Mr. George W. Kinney, both residents of Cleveland, survive her. Funeral services were held at Mrs. Kinney's late residence, 2337 W. 14th Street, her pastor, Dr. Dan F. Bradley officiating. Interment took place at Oberlin, and with Mrs. Kinney were buried her husband and two daughters, Miss

Harriet Stanley Kinney and Mrs. Mary Kinney-Jones, whose remains were brought from the family vault in Cleveland that all might lie together in Westwood cemetery.

SARAH J. WOODSON EARLY '56

Sarah Jane Woodson Early died at Nashville, Tennessee, Thursday, August 15, 1907.

Mrs. Sarah J. Woodson Early was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 15, 1825. She prepared for college at Albany Academy, and completed her college work with the class of 1856 in Oberlin. Her life as a teacher began in 1882 and continued until 1887, when she began work in the temperance reform movement as a speaker and organizer. Mrs. Early was appointed Superintendent of the temperance work among the colored people of the South, by the Executive Committee of the National W. C. T. U. Mrs. Early married Rev. J. W. Early, September 24, 1868.

ALMIRA HUBBARD SWIFT '57

Almira Hubbard Swift died of cerebral hemorrhage, October 13, 1907, at Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Almira Hubbard Swift was born at Durham, New York, September 3, 1827. She was graduated from Oberlin with the class of 1857, and July 23, 1867 married Alexander Swift, an iron manufacturer and a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Funeral services were held at Mrs. Swift's late residence, 245 Clark Avenue, Chicago, and the body was taken to Cincinnati for interment.

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